ent if it were to recognize the right of Se- instrument and agency of Satan to aguitted it, and have thus for headed the

on of South Carolina, which has never Distrationists. Even on the ground that a State may be granted the right to second a non it is plainly demonstrated by the will of brother will be arrayed against be it is plainly demonstrated by the will of brother will be arrayed against be in the contract of t people. In Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, And why? Because these Di

sasses, in most of these States, have been been into Secession by the active domineering, and unacrupulous organized conspirators Government has no right to close its eyes .-And in the eyes of the civilized world, our his Cabinet, as they have absolutely lost Government, is bound to protect the Union their pride of character in their submissi men until the wishes of the whole people of to Abolition ru'e, which they have demonthe Gulf and Border States, are ascertained. is Government at Montgomery, any and all satisfaction on this point. It is our Government, and the Constitution of our therefore an experiment duty of the Executive of the United States, to proceed in the bands the people have in a new control of the constitution of our the control of the

ive of these United State

horities of the States

of what we say :

the Rebels of the Southern Confederacy, ha

MAJOR BENJAMIN McCulloca.-The tele-

graph informs us that Major McCulloch has

rganized a force of five thousand at Rich-

mond, Virginia, to seize Washington City, the

instant the first blood is spilled. "Old Abe

en removed by a Secession Mob, and if this an only be done by sending an army to Texas, let that be done. Let one hundred thousand men, with War Steamers, and all necessary sand Volunteers, to meet this emergency. The applies, be landed all along the Southern Government will also cut off the mails in the coast. Let an equal neumber of armed men Seceded States. So we may now see what is fully equipped, be poured into the Mississippi coming. We have looked the matter full in from the North Western States, and let them the face, and we are still on the side of the see that the navigation of that great inland Government. We shall take sides with the en be kept open for the free use of this Gov-Stars and Stripes, and in the face of all the ernment, which has paid untold millions for bullying and blustering of Disunionists, we its purchase, and for the improvement of its endorse the action of our Government. Innavigation. If this course had been pursued sult after insult has been offered, without reby the weak, profligate, and corrupt Adminissentment on the part of our Government: tration which was in power in November and and worse than all, a deliberate purpose to December last, a collision of arms would have march upon the Capitol at Washington, by been prevented. Better late than never, and let this policy now be adopted, and if a seven come to light, and it is the duty of the Govyears war, and the shedding of rivers of blood ernment to defend is, until the Potomac runs shall be the consequence, the responsibility with blood to its mouth! This Army called will be upon those who, while clamoring for is really to defend the Capitoi, in part at against coercion, are themselves coercing their own people into a Government they are An Extra published in this city by the Seutterly opposed to-an oppressed and Mcessionists, gives the following confirmation treated people whom it would be craven in the Government at Washington to refuse to pro-

### We Border State Conservatives.

We border State men, who stand up for the

had better keep a look out, for if he ever falls Union, against the combined hosts of this into the hands of Benjamin McCulloch, Scotch miserable Southern Confederacy, have a hard ment from the North or South. We point to Forbearance of the Government. the organization of a Cotton Confederacy, The history of all the Governments ever and the treason and effrontry that achieved it formed, from the days of ancient Rome down as the climax of audacity! We point to the to the present time, furnishes no parallel to evidences of the capacity of the people o the forbearance which the Government of the the South for self-government, as consisting United States has, up to this period, shown in the fact that the leaders have refused the to those who have wickedly and villainously people any voice in the government. W rebelled against its authority, and expressed, point to the truth and wisdom of republica by word and deed, their determination to principles in the South, as displayed by th break it up, and to throw off all allegiance subversion of constitutions by a purse-prouc to its authority. National vessels have been oligarchy in the secret sessions of the i'le stolen. Treasuries plundered. Mints seized gitimate Conven ions they hold! We prov upon, Custom Houses robbed, Forts unlawfulthe virtue and patriotism of Southern States ly cautured, loval citizens overawed, States men, by exhibiting the villanies of FLOVE rushed out of the Union by the few, in oppothe treacheries of Thompson and Cons, th wanton conspiracy against an unoffendir sition to the will of the many, the execution and benignant Government, by fourteen per of the laws, a treasonable position not only sels have been fired into; a too, with less Government, and acting upon the floor of th than one hundred soldiers in it to take care Senate, for pay, under a solemn outh to pre serve it! We point to the revolt marked a of Government property, has been assuited by an armed Mob of seven thousand men; every step by trusts betrayed, by violate and vet, not a gun has ever been fired by the oaths, by disgrace and dishonor, by deceit United States, until this last assault upon treachery, and the plunder of mints an Fort Sumpter, when her inmates fired in self- forts-these ac's, sufficient to consign the defence. No attempt has ever been made to mobocratic authors, to utter infamy, and was arrest or punish these vile conspirarators, ded off by the Secessionists, who point us t and scarcely a harsh word, or even a faint the vile Abolition antecedents, and incendiar threat has been made against the rebel offen- doctrines of the up-start rufhans, loathson ders. There has not only been no effort made blackguards, and fifth rate men Lincoln an to "coerce" the people of any State which his Cabinet are crowding into high offices . adopted a Secession Ordinance, but they have honor and trust ! We, are met and tole been peacefully permitted, by both Buchanan that the Republican leaders at Washington and Lincoln, to run riot in their mad, not to refuse all offers of a compromise, and will no say infernal career, and to heap indignation aid for one moment in settling our nation upon all who publicly avowed a Union sentitroubles! We are told, and told with trut! ment. Earnestly desiring to avoid the manithat the leaders of the party in Congres: fold evils of a civil war, the opponents of Seopposed to the objects of the Peace Commis cossion have tacitly acquiesced in almost evesioners in Washington, and refused them th ry demand, however unreasonable, and every right hand of fellowship! These know exaction, however unjust and infamous, which down arguments disarm us Union mea-tl these lawless Revolutionists have made .friends of the nation; and it requires : But one of their exactions has been spurned, amazing degree of hardihood to face up and that was their insulting demand that this these truths, and talk and write down th Government should officially recognize their legitimate odium which clings to the traitor revolutionary conduct, their wholesale robbeous conduct of the Northern agitators of il slavery question. The truth is, if the Republican Administration at Washington, at its leaders in the free States, and in Congres. don't change their policy, and do it soon, w Union men South, are all to be crushed out

Have we a Government?

Although this country ought not to be in

volved in civil war, it absolutely seems no

attempted to land supplies at Fort Sumpt-

for Auderson and his gallant little band

United States troops, though sailing und-

the Stars and Stripes, she was wickedly fire

into by the South Carolina Rebels, and ti

forbearance of Anderson caused him to will

hold his fire. He did not want to shed bloo

returned his men to New York, and at one

in this town, and all over the South, it w

maliciously trumpeted that she had tucke

her tail, and retreated. When an innoce:

and unarmed vessel loaded with fee for S

vannah, got into the fog, and loosing h

was fired into, though sailing under the An

erican flag. No fuss was made on account.

this outrage, and Lincoln was denounced

sneeringly, as a coward. The Governme

has, however, suddenly aroused itself from

condition of quiet indulgence, to a state

intense activity. Dock Yards, Navy Yard

and vigerously busy. Quarter-masters as

cause it to be shed. The Stor of the We.

We have, however, approached a period when a collision of arms has taken place, and the indications are, at present, that our Government will be compelled, for the protection of tab public property committed to its protection, to repel, forcibly, at Fort Pickens, the villainous attack which now seems inevitable in that quarter, where thousands of rebel troops are congregating. We are pleased to cessary to determine this question,-Have see that active preparations are in progress, a Government? When the Star of the We on the part of the Administration, at all the Navy Yards and military stations in the country, and that the Government is determined to sustain Lieut. SLAMMER, at Pensacola, by employing all the means at its disposal .-There must be a limit somewhere to the forhearance of the nation, and in our judgment, that limit has now been reached. As an American citizen, proud of our country, we have felt mortified that our Government should suffer itself to be run over, its authority trampled upon, and its Constitution and laws treated with contempt, and all by a set of lawless adventurers, and disappointed office-seekers, who deserve to be hung or shot roundings, fell into Charleston Harbor, sl

ry, and their accursed treason.

Brownlow Turning Secessionist. We have taken occasion, during the two weeks past, to express, in the most unqualified terms, our contempt of the appointment of leading blackguard Abolitionists, and noisy incendiaries, North, and of Breckin- Arsenals and Barracks-are all in motio in our Border States, to offices of high trust Commissioners are all in constant requisition and profit—and from this consideration, some Troops, horses, bouts, provisions, manitio. of the leading Secression ists have inferred or war, fast sailing Steamers, filled with prothat we are turning over to them, and have visions, and war steamers to back them predicted that we will be out for Disunion in and hand supplies at the Forts occupied six weeks. We really believe that the present American officers and soldiers, go out to se Administration will turn out to be in the end, daily, with scaled instructions; and so rapias corrupt and profligate as that of Buchan- by the they accumulating in the Soull

that a man opposed to the pared of the Ad- insuling fire-caters, and bullying trador ministration, must necessarily in a Sperssion- is danzled in the effort to follow them. W are glad to see it, as much as we depreca ist? We think not. We have reflected much upon this subject, the shedding of blood. It demonstrates the and we claim to have made up our mind fully, fact that we have a Government, and we s: after calm deliberation, and after excefully let that fact stand out before the world a weighing all the argum me for and against bold relief, if it requires a seven year's w. Secession. If it should to he second the pro- sendemonstrate list. All this bught to he

grees of affairs, that six a second the accurry and r Bu hanan, months ago, and the raght to a ve occurred under lineoin wesland shall give use to the state of torus as an William - in

an's was, or seerly of But dues it follow ern waters, that the mental vision

lett, or ago, but better late than never small take refuge in the Southern Counteracy, we . If Lincoln were in re of a Statesman tha

ion, and with it, as a matter of course, and corrupt the human race, but civil war, can je reason, perjury, and thefts, of those who such as we are about to hape, is the berrer | We are it is upon as, and it has been brought on by the conduct of this Southern Confederacy, it is a matter of history that, with the ex- which, from the day of its rebellion until ion of South Carolina, which has never now, has been concentrating troops at Charles-loyal to the Union, in no one of the Se- ton, Savannah, Pensacola and Mobile, and ded States has a majority of the voting passing the large Columbiads, to the various pulation approved of the proceedings of the stations where they intended war. Years of ed, and of erson, and surrender must low. Business of all kinds will be

cition of that right can only be made prostrated, trade and commerce crippled, and pi, and Texas, no such demonstration of the South will have it so. They desire to made. The quiet, unobtrusive force these Border States into their hateful, corrupt, and villainous organization; and this is a principle means of doing so. With Lincoln's des oralized party, and proaion. This is a fact upon which thus crastinating policy, we have no sympathy

whatever. We have but little confidence in strated in the appointment of blackguard inntainance of its authority, even if it result mitted its honor and interests. We have conthe alrughter of thousands and tens of fidence in the ability of Gen. Scorr to conmet this war, and triemph in the and. Avd

rejoice in the success of the American arms and over these Seceding Rebels, as sincerely as we capable of great harm or good, as he may dedid in their triumph over the Spanish Rebels on the bloody plains of Mexico.

### The Cause of the War.

The United States proper, is now engager in a war with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which, in all probability will last for several years. There i a great excitement among the people of the whole country, and free and angry discussions in the towns, among the politicians and sensation men of the Secession party. For our part, we claim to be calm, and we are looking on with as

much composure as any one man in all the Men are insultingly demanding of others to know which side of this war they are on !-Will they be for the North or the South? We can only answer for ourselves. We are on the side of the Government in which we live. We are for the old American Union, and desire the success of her arms, over all who have inet-acknowledges no law preventing kic rebelled against the laws of the land. The bad men of the South, went into a race for the Presidency, nominated their candidates We hope for no good advice from Mr. Chas in a National Convention, and were beaten by but look for violence, and all that he can d Lincoln and Hamlin. They at once declared themselves out of the Union, seized upon the Government Forts, and Property, and even the Mint, and money of the United States .-American Government, through Commissioners, to recognize their act of secession, and of treason, to recognize their robbery and stealing, and refusing to do so, they have declared

war, or commenced hostilities. Our Government had a gallant officer in one of its Forts in Charleston, with about one hundred men, and the South Carolina Authorities cut off their supplies from the market, denied them fuel, and forced them to use the sleepers and flooring plank in their dining room, to cook their scanty morsels with. The Government attempting to reinforce these men, as bound to do, and in self-defence they return the fire. The United States Government really had to fight or recognize the doctrine of Secession. We say fight sooner than do this, and fight ever, regardless of

The Coming Storm.

The first shot fired by the Rebels will unite the Northern States in the battle for the Union, and arm two bundred thousand men for the conflict. The Border States will not tion intending to be sectional. Next in ord be called upon to take an active part, at least we name by the Government, proper. Portions of our men will volunteer, and go South, and fight on the side of the Rebels. But the great body of the people of the Border States will stand by their Government.

When Mr. Polk and his party brought on the War with Mexico, though it was a wicked and uncalled for war, brought on for purposes of plunder, and of strengthening the Democratic party-the people fought the batties, and then turned that party out of power. So we should all do in this contest, stand by our Government, and pray for the success of her arms, and when the conflict is over, turn out the sectional party in power, and call men to rule over us who will restore peace to the country. These are our sendments, and they will be found to be the sentiments of the real people.

Insolent Boasting.

The notorious Wigfall, delivered an insolent speech, but a few evening past, in Charleston, and it was vociferously cheered by the traitors in Charleston. The Courier reports the speech, and from it we take the following remarks in regard to the firing into the "Star of the West." Mark, these are Wigfall's remarks, and they were loudly cheered in Charleston: "The Star of the West staggered into Charleston harbor; she received the blows between her eyes, and she staggered out .-That insult has never been resented.

Whether Major Anderson shall be shelled out or starved out, is a question merely of expediency. The honor of South Carolina vas vindicated when the flag of the United States was fired at, and it has remained vindicated, because they have never resented that

Here is a bold admission that they offered an insult; and that the forbearance of our Government was such, that it was not resented! Maj. Anderson told them on the day they attacked him and his small band, with an armed and drunken mob, that he was obliged to starve out in two or three days, and then hey disgracefully pitched into him. They knew that an armed Fleet of six war Ships were coming in, where they could have a foe worthy of the steel of brave men and patriots. out like cowards and assassins, they pitched into a little band in a Fort they had starved out, before a fleet of fighting men had arrived. They deserve the scorn and contempt of all the nations of the earth, observing the onorable rules of warfare.

Secession Bravery. We have just received a letter from a gentleman res ding in Middle Georgia, inclosing the money to renew his subscription to our paper, a man of sense and character. He

as concludes his letter: "We have a call from the Governor of this State for 3000 troops, and strange to relate there is not a miscreant in all the ranks of the Secession party who will move a wheel in that direction. They are waiting upon the Union men, and we intend to die at home, before we will go and leave these traitors and rascals at home."

These "traitors and rascals" could bring on this conflict of arms, but they want other men to do the fighting. They now begin to feel the need of Tennessee and Kentucky Volunteers to fight their battles, as they have done in all the wars since 1812. If Lincoln fact his durt, and we hope he may-these Echels of the South will have to face the musizie. And our word for it, they will not have a corporal's guard of men, fuel and provisions, to dear with in Fort Sumpter.

ing much that we should oth to stand firm, and not be carried off upon the e have stronger prejudices ern Confederacy, and the t up at Montgomery, than e old Government, though ess were at its bead. But ludgment, since the fornt, has there been one body, such an amount Lincoln's Cabinet. If the been consulted and comentry, and the driving o. out of the Confederacy, be ound a body of men, the rqualified for the work. were candidates before a, and four out of the m the ranks of that coritely infernal organizaaled, as the Democratic of these men have emand talents for years, in dilifying her institutions d seeking to bring about hings which now exists .p one by one, beginning

s from the great State o

termine. We regard him as the best man is the Cabines and we would really sooner rely upon him to do the South justice, and con tribute to the salvation of the Union than an. man there. Next upon the BLACK LIST, come SALMON P. CHASE. Gov. Chase is in the prime of life, and is

man of decided talents, but he is a negr worshipper, who holds, and has for year taught that the negro was the proud equal the white man, and believes they ought to en joy the right of suffrage. This a ch-traito was born in New Hampshire in 1808, and i consequently 53 years of age, and comes from the Democratic ranks. He read law in Wash ington, and emigrated to Ohio, where his eve: asting opposition to slavery, and his refus to surrender up fugitives from justice, mad him popular, elected him Governor, and the transferred him to the United States Senate He is one of the most violent men in the Cal napping, and was for refusing the jails Ohio in which to secure runaway negroes .to aid the God-forsaken Disunionists, Sout in breaking up the Government. Next come SIMON CAMERON.

Secretary of War, and until recently a Sen: eron served an apprenticeship to the Printin Business at Harrisburg, and subsequent' worked in Washington as a Journeyman Prin ter. His misfortune has been, that in takir sides in politics, he fell into the ranks of D mocracy, where he learned lessons of loo: morality. He is not a violent man, and wou willingly back up Gov. Seward in restorir peace, but he seems never to have realized th daeger threatening the country. Next com a distinguished partizan from the land wooden clocks and wooden nutmegs, GIDEON G. WELLS,

Secretary of the Navy, is a native of Conne ticat, a violent Democratic partizen, and well-known contributor to the anti-slave press. He has acted with the Republican pr ty ever since its organization, was a war Supporter of Mr. Lincoln in the late conter and having induced the President to belie that he carried his State for him, has be called to the Cabinet as a reward. Anoth nomination fit to be made, by an Administr

CALEB B. SMITH,

Secretary of the Interior, who comes from State of Indiana. He was originally a Wh -is a good writer, but not a man of brillia talents. He became an anti-slavery me when he saw the State of Indiana was goir that way-took an active part in securing t election of Lincoln, and has a seat in the Ca inet, as a compensation for partizan service Next upon the list is that truly "hard case MONTGOMERY BLAIR,

the Post Master General. He is the son Francis P. Blair, Gen. Jackson's old partiz editor of the Globe, and was raised in Was ington. He is the son-in-law of the late I vi Woodbury, and is in the prime of life. was brought up in the proscriptive school Democracy, and taught to believe that victors are entitled to the spoils-that a thing is fair in politics-and that a lie we stuck to is as good as the truth. He is a vi lent Abolitionist-contributed \$1,000 to aid the defence of old John Brown-and is one the endorsers of the Hell-deserving Heper, a midnight assassin! Another hopeful sele tion tops out the stack, and that is, EDWARD BATES,

Attorney General, who comes from Misso but is a native of Virgi.ia. He was an line Whig, but let himself down in his extr ordinary efforts to secure the President nomination at Chicago, and by his humili ting concessions to the anti-slavery feel and sentiment of the country. He is a po old man, decrepid, and behind the times; as like Mr. Lincoln, thinks nobody is hurt, a. that there is nothing wrong in the country! There they are, reader, and we invite y to look at them from the North and the Sou-The Democratic element prevails, and in d

perats the subsected from the North, a from violent newspaper establishments. the Border States, South, they are confinitheir appointments to Democrate almost excl sively. In Tennessee, where they can't fi Union Democrats, they actually select Dre inridge Democaats, and even Secessionis sooner than appoint Bell-Everett men, thou they are largely in the majority in our Sta From such a Cabinet, the Border States ca expect any thing, and from the man at the send, we look for less. W: will, hower pprove what we think is right, and denoun the wrong, warring alike against North a

fanaticism and Southern treason. We may now be called upon to say why the rule of such men. We answer, that . are for our Government-that it does not ! . long to Lincoln and his Cabinet, but to t e people of the States. We further reply, th t we had no hand in placing these men in poer, and done all we could to defeat the For four years past, we have had as corru t a man as ever lived, at the head of the n n, surrounded by thieves and trailors. 1 were opposed to the man, and denounced the but we adhered to the Government, its Co stitution and Laws, and well this we cla it to have been consistent. We are now oppose 1 to going out of the Government we have, a 1 taking refuge in the Southern Confedera. which is as vile an organization as exists a any country, and was gotten up, and orga ized by as had a set of men as now cont; ] the old Government. In all this we st 1

claim to be consistent.

the attention of our Border State renders. We call upon Tennesseeans, who are Union men, Gen. Boott has resigned, owing ondect of the President and disregarding his military count said to have advised measures of peace Gov. Letcher bas sunk two Governm pecie. This was a rash and uncalled for

that we had no hand in bringing upon the country, and one that we are utterly opposed to. A majority of the American people voted Pleasant be the dreams of Lincoln! And may gainst Lincoln, and there is no evidence that he ever have occasion to say, "nobody my of these favor the policy he proposes to hurt," though we look for just the reverse carry out. In Tennessee he received no votes at all, and although the people of the State The Mass Meeting. are for the Union, they will not turn out to All persons favorable to the purpose light in this unboly crusade. Nor will they o into this Southern Confederacy, to fight he battles of a set of ambitious men, whose reason entitles them to an ignominious death.

nesseeans love the South-born and raised within her limits, she is their pride and glory; and they will never consent to desert their country's flag, with all the glorious memories resentative in Congress, will be on hand. that cluster around it. But Tennesseeans will never aid and abet Southern men, when they positions on the great issue of the day. conspire to trample it under foot. Nor will they unite with Northern Republicans in a bloody war upon the soil where repose the bones of Washington, Madison, Clay, Jackson, Knoxville Going over to Secess Those who get up sensations and panics arrison, Taylor, Gaines, and others. Let

ooth deserve to be ranked in the damping talogue of infamy with Benedict Arnold ach of all honest, true and loyal mes. Let us stand by our Government while there bope of saving it, or of re-constructing it, but if it must be broken up, let us strike for Middle Confederacy, and if we fail in this, le us as a State, declare our independence. And if Middle and West Tennessee will not join it this, let East Tennessee organize a seperate and independent Government. These are our

We are saved the

"T." to whose remain

ssion wave now larking the shores of our

ate. The great practical question we are

cle. Much depends upon the firm and de-

sisive stand taken by the Border States, and

upon none does a greater responsibility rest,

han upon Tennessee. We can never go into

the Confederacy; to be drafted by thousands,

and taxed extravagantly, to carry on a war

called upon to answer, is at the head of this

### Treason and Perjury.

Every Senator and Representative in Conress of the United States, has sworn solmnly upon the Holy Evangelist of Almigh.y God, to support the Constitution of the United States; and Senators especially, have sworn in addition thereto, to act in good faith as the Privy Council of the President. By the State laws, in every State in the Union, every State officer has been required, be'ore entering upon the duties of his office, to take a similar oath. Attorneys and Counselors at law, in all the States, have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Clerks, Sheriffs, Judges, Legislators, Constables, and Justices of the Peace, have taken this same oath. Fourteen Senators, representing Seven Seceded States, took this oach, and sat on the floor of the Senate in the day time, under Buchanan's reign, and pretended to act in good faith towards the Government day, and mileage, while at night, they were in caucus, with closed doors, plotting for the overthrow of the Constitution, and the violation of the laws enacted in pursuance thereof! Tycoon Davis, Bully Tooms, Treasury Plundering Cobb, Whiskey Drinking WIGFALL, Revolulutionary Pickens, Blustering Keitt, Fire-the-Southern-Heart YANCEY, and probably every man in the Montgomery Convention, or bogus Congress have each and all taken this solemn oath. Plain, unsophisticated laboring men, among the mountains of East Tennessee say they are puzzled to know how these men can escape the guilt of perjury, although they We will try to excuse them, though we of-

fer but a lame excuse. It is a historical fact, that as nations decline, the obligations and sanctity of an oath becomes disregarded, and mental reservations, after the manner of a Jesuit oath, are devised, to satisfy the conscience, where the mouitor exists and is inclined to be troublesome. Where there is no conscience, and the case is a palpable one, as in the case of a Post Master, or a Federal Clerk, or Federal Attorney, let the party violating his oath, justify himself, by crying out, Lincoln is a Black Republican-he appoints such men as Giddings, Burlingame and Redpath to office, and refuses us our rights in the Territories." The Texans have wisely guarded against this thing in future. The officers in Texas, in future, are to swear allegiance to the Constitution and Laws of the Southern Confederacy, only "so long as the State of Texas shall remain a member of that Confederacy." This is a good loop-hole, and it is creditable to Texas-showing the Texas conscience still in a terder state, and unwilling to allow to again do what their Wigfal's and Hempstead's have already done-swear unqualifiedly to support a Constitution which they mean to destroy whenever they get beaten in a Presidential election! You are now right, gentlemen of Texas, put your reservations in your oath of office, and save yourselves the trouble of devising mental ones, after the Treason you provide for is consuma-

# Particulars of the Bombardment.

We have perused a detailed account of the Sombardment of Fort Sumter, given in the Richmond papers, and it amounts, in substance to this: Maj. Anderson surrendered because his quarters and barracks were destroyed, and there was no hope of re-inforcements from the Fleet, owing to the failing tide. The fight continued thirty hours, and Anderon's men, numbering 69 soldiers, were prostrated from over exertion, hunger and loss of deep. In addition to the mortally wounding war of his men by the bursting of one of his guns, Maj. Anderson's losses are thus summed up by a report in the Richmond

There were but five of the garriso four of them badly, and one it is thought nortally. The rest were worn out. The explosions that were hears and see rom the city in the mornin; were caused by the bursting of loaded shell, which were ig nited by the fire on the fort, and could not be emoved quickly enough to prevent explos-

The fire in the harracks was caused by the quantities of hot shot poured in from Fort Moultrie. Within Fort Sumter every thing but the casemates is an utter ruin. The whole thing looks like a blackened mass of ruins.— Many of the guns are dismounted on the side opposite to the iron battery at Cummirs' Point. The Rifle cannon from this place made great havoc. The wall of the Fort looks like a honey comb, and near the top, on the side opposite Fort Moultrie, is a breach as big as ly on the wall in front of it.

Fort Moultrie is badly damaged. The Officer's quarters and the barracks are torn to

pieces. The houses on the island are riddled with shot, and in many instances whole sides are torn away.

The fire in Fort Sumter was put out and recaught three times during the day.

Dr. Craw ford the surgeon of the fort received a slight wound in the face.

Maj. Anderson, after his surrender, together with his command, embarked on the Isabel, direct for New York. He is a gallant officer, and a true man, and was badly treated both by the present, and the preceding Administration. Never was a brave and benorable man more badly treated than Maj. Anderson has been by the vile wretches at Washington both under Buchanan and Lincoln. They knew his position was untenable, and yet they kept him in it, that the odium of a surrender might fall upon him.

vessels in the channel at Norfolk, to prevent any vessel coming in or going out. One of the ressels had on board a large amount of

fcars are apprehended of an attack upon the Capitol, from the Rebel army of the South.

naintaining this Union against all its foes. North and South, and at all within the reach of Knoxville, are earnestly requested to meet here on Monday next, when a grand Mass Meeting is to be held. Hon. THOMAS A. R. NELSON is expected to address the meeting. and other speakers, including our own Rep-Come out, gentlemen, and again define your

in the Disunion ranks, are sending out wo into the various counties of Bast Tennas Pennesseeans stand aloof from the mad caps of the South, and say to the Abolition hoards that the prominent politicians of this City, of the North, stay where you are, for you have nearly all come out for Secession There is not one word of truth in this whole ry. The idea of the Union

> ists, who seek to gain rehe impression that everybody is turning over to them! They did this prior to the ninth of February, and when the election came on, with a full turn out, they numbered 233 votes in the county, out of a vote of 3,500 !

Now, if the Secessionists think they can make a show of strength in this county, or Senatorial, or Congressional District, let them bring out a candidate, representing their principles. The Union men have agreed upon MANYARD for Congress. They have brought out FLEMING for the County, and in a few days they will have a candidate out for the Senate, and one for Floater. Let the Secessionists screw up their courage, and bring out their men for all these positions, and the world shall krow in August who is strong-

#### "Tennessee Volunteers." THE SECRET COMING OUT!

Under the caption of "Tennessee Volum teers," the Nashville Union, the organ of Se cession, of so late a date as the 14th inst. appeals to the people in every county to rais volunteer companies for the Southern army And the Union informs the companies alread formed, as well as those who may yet organ ize, that the war will not end in a few day this important news:

"Our State is unfortunately in a positio in which she cannot act as a State, but let he people be up and doing. In a few days, usured, that a plan will be devised by th leading military men of the State to ensu concert of action among those who are wi ling to risk their lives in defence of the caus of the South. There are already a sufficience f troops at the disposal of the War Depar ment of the Southern Confederacy to me every emergency that may arise within the next few days. Organize, organize, organize and be ready to move in defence of you omes at a moment's warning." This editor is in the secret of the conspirac

and discloses the fact that some daring er terprise is cont implated, ... we take it, a march upon Washington! We charged upon the Usion and American, and its party, in summer, a design to dissolve the union these States, and that Breckinridge and Lar were run with a view to that. They denie it, as did all their papers, and swore the were for the Union! Where are they now Openly for Dissolution-openly for violatic the laws of the land-notoriously for joinir a Rebel Government to put down their ow Such men deserve to hang!

# The First Seceder.

The Devil was the first Secessionist ev known, and he seceded from a better Gover ment than the leaders of our Cotton State did, but from the same motives. "Rule Ruin" was the platform of both. Here, the most part, the people have been fifed as drummed out of the Union, and denied voice upon the subject. The same SPIRIT a tuates Secessionists wherever they are foun Had Bell or Douglas been elected, the san state of things would now be upon us. The Southern conspirators intended all this mi chief, and they have brought it about. Th Southern Democracy are to blame for all th

# What Shall we Do?

The war of the sections has commence eventy-five thousand men, will, in tess tha a month, be poured upon the revolted State These States cannot be conquered, if the people are united; but they will in all pro ability be overrun and laid desolate. The po ulation of the free States is about twen millions, while that of the revolted States less than five millions. The population of the slave States is less than ten millions. part of this population (the slaves) are element of weakness, and not of strength The government has a large navy army; has credit at home and abroad; unlimited supplies for feeding an army, va quantities of arms and munitions of war, ar he PRESTIGE of being the government; whi the revolted States are destitute of every or of these. If, therefore, there is any enerand wisdom in the government in the procution of this war, no one can doubt the untold miseries and desolation are to be

lot of the revolted States.

think most clearly it is to meet in Convention at Frankfort in May, there organize a temporary or provisional government for such will agree to it, and make the venerab John J. Crittenden President. This provisional government to continue during the war, observing strict neutrality between it fanatics of the North and the revolutionis of the Cotton States, and holding itself at times in a position to act as a mediator in th work of peace; and in the end forming nucleus and the basis for the reconstructi of the government, or for such of the St as may unite with them in the reconstruct of the old Confederacy, or the formation of great Middle Confederacy. In this way, as in this way only, can Kentucky, Tennesse Missouri, Virginia, and Maryland keep the sections. In this way, all their material iterests will prosper, rather than be ruine and the institution of slavery be secure. on the other hand, these States join the voited States, that moment John Brown rai will occur all along their borders, and ninety days the slaves will be driven ba-fifty miles from the dividing line, and a sen of insecurity every where seize the minds slave-holders. Northern armies will p mers will have to go forth to defend the homes and property. Thus desolation as who are to pay the enormous expenses of the war? The people. How? By direct taxatic No man will be so insane as to suppose the can be sny commerce while the war lar from which to derive revenue.

Nothing is more clear than that we a under no obligations to fight on the side the revolted States. They have never content of the same and vanishing ambitions.

sulted us. Selfishness and vaniting ambitions are the motives to their wicked conduct. Why then shall we be drag vortex of blood and revolution? Our tr: lf, however, the border States refus

a cheap government, and can for profit their usual avocations. had nothing to do with the of this war. Let those who b ght it on the country bear its Losses and suffer its co

Another Richmond in the Field.

Oxpone, Miss., April 11, 1861. BLOW :- My Dear Bir :- Being & constant reader of your valuable paper, I discover that some of the young ladies are trespassing on your kindness, to advertise them-selves as candidates for matrimony, just as if every body did not know that we were made for that purpose. With your permission, I will say to your young gentlemen renders that will say to your young gentlemen renders I am also a candidate, and that I am run on my own book, am not put forward by a scheming mother, or a cunning and spiteful

than the average height, my hair quite dark, large blue eyes, complexion fair. If I had a husband, and was required to do it, I could pin, weave, and make his clothes. I can milk ow, cook a dinner, and scrub the floor. I can also entertain gentlemen in papa's ab-sence—they say I play on the piano finely.— My parents are living, and when I marry the will give me a start in lite. Now, if an young gentleman, who don't drink whisky, nor play cards, and who is politically as well as personally for Union, he will find me not overly hard on a bargain. I forgot to men-tion in the proper place that I am a member of the Methodist church, am now and ever have been in good standing.

outhern Pacific Railroad.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company be sold about 1,000,000 acres of wheat lands over \$15,000,000—making the average pr per acre more than \$15. The wheat and cot lands of the Southern Pacific Railron Company will bring, it is believed, the average price of the Illinois Central Railroad lands. It is stated by the last named Company that its land will more than reimburse the company the cost of its road and outfit. They received only 6 sections, or 3840 acres

If we put the lands of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at \$15 per acre, the product will be \$138,240,000. The estimated cost of the Southern Pacific Railroads and ebuipments, through Texas,

As the road will be worth what it has cost, the value of the lands may be assumed as the value of the property of the company, when the road is completed. The company propose to build this road, with a capital to be paid in by its shareholders of \$3,500,000, in addition

Of this amount about \$2,000,000 have already been paid in, and shares have been issued. The company now owns about \$1,300,-000 of its capital stock; and wants to sell \$500,000 of it, for the purpose of paying its liabilities for labor, materials, right of duties and freights on iron, accruing since the reorganization of the company, in tember, 1859; the liabilities amounting about \$120,000 in all; and to complete and equip the fifty miles of read now under contract. It is estimated by the President that with a sale of \$500,000 of the capital stock and the Texas loan, the company can compicte and equip fully seventy five miles of road; and that with the net receipts of the operations of these seventy-five miles and the bonds, the entire road can be built through Texas. It is expected that New Orleans will take \$100,000 of the stock now offered.

The present shareholders have the exclusive privilege of taking the stock at \$5 the share; because they have submitted to a re-duction of one half of their shares originally beld. This is believed to be a boon justly deserved by them. Persons not now shareholders are permitted to become such by paying \$10 per share, one fifth cash, and the renainder in equal payments, in two, four and To each class of subscribers, the investment is unequaled, as the following facts will

An investment made now, by the present shareholder, of \$6 in the purchase of one new share, produces to him, when the road is completed, \$197. And the investment, by the man who now becomes a shareholder, of \$10 for one share of this stock, produces for him the same amount of \$197. To the one subscriber the profit is 3800 per cent., and to the latter 1800 per cent.

shall keep books open, for both classes subscribers, at No. 84 Common street, for R. V. FULKERSON.

# A Proclamation.

Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be supressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshalls by law ;-now, therefore, I, Abra-ham Lincoln, President of the United States, in the virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and Laws have thought fir to call forth and hereby do call forth the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details of this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our national Union and the perpetuity of popular Government and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to re-possess the forts, places and property, which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed consistently with the objects aforesaid to avoid any devastation and destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country. And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes

within twenty days after date. Deeming that the present condition of pubic affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, do hereby, in virtue of the power in me Houses of Congress. Senators and Repreentatives are therefore summoned to assem ole at their respective Chambers at 12 o'clock 2008, on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there to take such action as in their risdom the public safety and interest may

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Unite States to be affixed. Done at the City Washington, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the 85th.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LIMOUR.

By the President, Secretary of State.

Major General Beauregard. Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard was born near New Orleans, and is now about forty-three years of age. He graduated at West Point in usually large, and, in fact, there has not been 1838, taking the second honors in a class of forty-five, was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the first Artillery, and, a week afterwards, was transferred to the corps of engineers. He was promoted to the first Lieutenaucy, June, 1839, and in that capacity served during the Mexican war. He was twice brevetted gallant and meritorious conduct in the field" -first as Captain for the battle of Contreras and Churubusco; and again as Major for the battle of Chepultepec. He was wounded in the assault upon the Garita de Belen in the city of Mexico. On his return home he was elegantly sworded, and appointed master of the Mint and Custom House at New Orleans, as well as of the fortifications on or near the mouth of the Mississippi. About two months since, he was ordered to West Point as superintendent of the Military Academy, but was releved by President Puchasan, within forty-eight hours, as a rebuke, it is alleged, to the secession speech of Senator Stidell, who is a brother-in-law of Major Beauregard. Gen. B. is in the prime of life and vigorous health, erect as a soldier, well made and re-

The Southern Loan in the Lendon Morket-Megotiations Declin

We are indebted to Messre, Slope & Co., bankers in London, for a copy of their letter to Mr. Crawford, a banker in Charleston, S. C .. in answer to his proposition for the negotiation of the loan in the London money market of the "Confederate States of America," for

fifteen millions of dollars. Our readers will remember the letter of Mr. Crawford, published in our paper on the

first of Murch last. The letter we now give is creditable to the financial judgment of Messrs. Slope & Co., and will convince our readers that the Southern rebellion has no sympathizers in Great

The trifling errors of Mr. Crawford's corespondents in regard to the geography of he United States do not in the least diminish our respect for their old fashioned British

loyalty and sound principles. These we pass over with complacency. The writers have, however, done good service to the people of the United States in giving permanent record to the name of the man who is the admitted and historical assailant of his country's flag. Let his na

BISHOPSGATE STREET WITE LOSDON, March 22, 1865

probability of the successful negotiative loan of fifteen millions of dollars, such to issued by the Confederate States of American in this market, and offering to our bouse to agency of that Government for the purpose. We feel duly honored by the offer you ha made, but in the present condition of things in your country we must respectfully decline

are not in the habit of accepting pr ositions of this nature from persons unknows to us, and as we never had the favor of any previous communication from you, and do not know anything of the character and standing of your house, we feel justified in declining your offer. As to any success of your Confederate

oan-as you please to term it-in the London money market, we advise you at once to abandon all hope or expectation on that point. The people here have already suffered losses enough in the taking of the bonds of Florida, Mississippi, Ecuador, Pernambuco, Patagonia, Arkansas, and other of your "Gulph States," and they do not, at presen feel inclined to renew their acquaintance with you again in money matters, on the generous erms heretofore proposed-even if you were not, as you now are, in open rebellion against the legitimately constituted Government

We therefore repeat that you can have n success here, in London, in the negotiation of your proposed loan. Our senior had an interview with Lord Palmerston on the subject of your letter, and be assured him that it is unanimous determination of Her Majes-Government to discourage any effort on the part of the C. S. A. to procure money here, and you may rely upon it that she is in

It is lamentable that a person of your apparent financial sagacity could entertain, moment, an idea that the security to be offered for the loan by the "C. S. A." enable you to negotiate it here, and by Roglishmen too, who have the greatest rence of dishonesty.

The mortgage you propose upon the arsenals, custom-houses, mints, and all other property which has "fallen into your possession," is intensely ludicrous. How this property fell into your hands we are informed money shall fall into your hands withoutsome The transfer of "rida" to one you propose. the pledge of the "faith and honor" of a sissippi, are equally ridiculous. Indeed, all persons to whom we have exhibited your letregard the proposition as the best joke of e season, and propose to get up a farce at

Dreary Lane Theater, to be entitled "The C. S. A., or a New Way to Secure New Debts." The fact is, if your banking house is not a ficatious c.earion, then we conclude that its head is destitude of those principles which would justify us in nolding further communication with him.

A few words more, and we shall couclude all we have to say on the subject. The British people can have no confidence n a government to the head of which is man who approved and justified the vilest repudiation of State faith and honor on re-

We have his written and printed declarations of the fact, and as we are perfectly cognizant of all the circumstances connected with that violation, we feel at liberty to invite your closest attention to it, and now send you copies of the decision of your courts and the reports of popular meetings susmade them, the popular orators who sustained them, have since been Governors, diplomatic representatives to Europe, and last and least, one of them is President of a Confederated Government that deludes itself with an idea that a vegetable fibre, which no American can eat, is the pabulum upon which Englishmen feed, and which sustains them and keeps them all-noblemen, and peasants frem the workhouse. There's pluck enough n England left, thank Heaven, to live without ave cotton and to refuse "C. S. A." bonds. We can hardly end here; for we have something more to say, and therefore extend our correspondence with a banker, "the character and credit of whose house we have no in-

formation of." Let us add: There is nothing so revolting to an Engishman's loyalty as treason. There is nothing so unpardonable to him as the guilt of im who could fire on his countrys's flag. We have the assurance that one Morgan did that deed. Had he been elected President of C. S. A. we should not have been surprised, as all that is true and loyal to nation seems to have met the same fate as the claims of the British bondholder of Mississippi and Florida. But the race is not to the

swift. Repudiators are honored where traitors are neglected. If you do not regard our opinions with respect, send your loan to some pliant banker here; and learn, as very soon you will, the value of honesty and the opinion of our

With small respect, we are, as ever, SLOPE & Co., Bankers, London, Bishopsgate Street Within

EUROPEAN DEWAND FOR BREADSTUFFS .- The New York Market Active.- The private advices received at New York by the City of Baltimore, to the 14th ult., concerning Breadstuffs, are said to be very encouraging. The Express says: There was considerable activity and excite-

ment on the Corn exchange to-day, consequent upon the receipt of favorable European advices by the City of Baltimore. There was a very heavy business transacted in bread-stuffs, chiefly for export, and prices show a decided improvement, the advance being 10@ 20 cents per barrel on flour, 2@5 cents per mports shows that of the increased purchases of breadstuffs, a very large proportion is received from the United States, and until another crop is gathered in Europe, nothing can prevent a continuance of this advantage.
Agricultural authorities are by no means san-At ricultural authorities are by no means sanguine of the crop prospects of the kingdom for 1861, and argue that, by reason of the severity of the winter, which has impeded the planting of wheat, there must, with an average yield upon the breadth of land planted, be a serious deficiency in breadstuffs, to be made up from American sources in a great measure. At this moment the crop prospects of the United States are good, and it is proper to assume, no casualty to the grain of intervening, that a large export will be made to the grain section the country. In less than ninety days now heat from Gassain and other Southern Sout wheat from Georgia and other Souther will be in the market, and in large qua-udging from the crop reports recent